A DELIGHTFUL PAPER ON JOHN MARSHALL

Mr. R. A. Brock Makes Marshall Day the Occasion of a Review of a Noble Man's Interesting Career.

LIFE LINKED WITH RICHMOND LODGE

One of the chief features of the observance last Tuesday evening of Marbill Day by Richmond Lodge, No. 10, A. F. and A. M., was the address of Mr. R. A. Brock, on "John Marshall as a Man." The paper was regarded by all who heard it as a masterpiece. The name of its author is a guarantee of its merit. It follows here: It follows here:

name of its author is a guarantee of its merit. It follows here:

Among the teeming and still multiplying discourses on the life and character of the just and acute expounder. I scarce know of one which touches upon his examplification as a Mason or of his connection with our beneficent fraternity. Indeed, the desired facts seem not readily accessible, or to have been preserved, with which to invest with due setting and new and transcending art this brilliant of our ancient and honorable craft.

This may be due, perhaps, to an unreasoning distruct of Masonry generally as a secret organization, in a period succeeding the emerging from thraidom of our pre-eminent asylum of freedom for the oppressed of the world.

It was long a very "bug-bear" with which to afright the credulate by unscruptions politicians.

One can only smile at this day at the virulence of the assaults upon an institution, the virtuous teachings of which bave been only importative of consistent apprehension and virtuely of multiple and

been only implicative of consistent

morality and salutary for public and private weal.

Washington, as you all know, was a. Mason, yet, notwithstanding his boundless and ciernal fame as the foremost champion of freedom, you, who may not be familiar with the aspersions and denunciations of the newspapers of the

party opposed to him, may not have the faintest conception.

The Philadelphia Aurora and other "Repoblican" organs of the period of his manufacture. tumbency as President were replete with terms of reproach, such as we would not now apply to the most hardened criminal. To be a Mason, then, even with armor

ossault from the venal partisan, "Alasi how light a cause may move, Dissension between hearts that love! Meants that the world it vain have fried and sorrow but more closely fier-That stood the storm when waves were

of constant rectitude, did not shield from

Net in the summer hour fall off." Thus it is that there may be a dearth of lodge record and publication and mem-

of Musonry in the early days of As many of you present know

huars ago I was, by your kind partiality, designated by you to prepare a history of our venerable lodge, and had in my pos-session for some time such of its records as were thought to have been preserved.

MET WITH DIFFICULTIES. Several causes have conspired to prevent the performance of a grateful office, but

I may state that at the outset of my efforts I was confronted with the want of record of the proceedings of the lodge from its very institution to a period nearly a score of years subsequent thereto, and I was also in a puzzling chaos as to its membership. Now, whilst born with plain powers and uninvested with the thrill of silver speech, I must, in evidence of appreciation of

your honoring request, essay some requittal, and I would pray your patience in the presentation of some simple data with which you may not be familiar and which may, therefore, for their verity, be regarded.

The list of members referred to compre bends 128 names. Of the constituent worth and dignity of these brothers and of the influence exerted by them and some others of a period almost immediately

succeeding, you may form idea in the rehearsal of their names.

I may in this connection remind you of the trite adage that "like seeks like," honor crayes honorable association—and in one parcular at least it may be modestly mine to "point a moral."

Of officers in the American Revolution more than a score who were prominent may be identified. I may mention the

General Robert Lawson, Colonels Richard Clough Anderson, Edward Carrington, Samuel Jordan Cabell and William Lath-am, Majors Cuthbert Bullitt, Richard Claiborne, Captains John Marshall, Join Boyd, Wm. Claiborne, Mayo Carrington, Cloment Read, Anthony New, John Tyler, Sr., Samuel Tinsley, Marks Vanderwill,

Thomas Meriwether, Surgeons James Mc-Clurg and Alexander Skinner, Chaplain Alexander Balmain, D. D., and others of upper rank, among whom was Francis Graves and Samuel Jones. There were still many others whom I hesitate to identify positively.

Identify positively.

In this connection I beg your attention to a glowing tribute to the potent influence of Masons in the American Revolution, and subsequent thereto, as given in an "oration" before the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, at its forty-fourth annual communication, at Omaha, June 5, 1901, by Brother Charles Summer Johnner He stated, as is well known. Lobinger. He stated, as is well known Lebinger. He stated, as is well known, that "at the outbreak of the Revolution, Masonic lodges in America were few and feeble." and further, that of the lodge of St. Andrew, at Boston, Mass., founded in 1756, Joseph Warren was Master and Paul Revere an early initiate, and that on its rells were the names of John Hancock and other "apostles of liberts."

VALUE OF ARMY LODGES. But the most important service after the Revolution was fairly launched was rendered by the lodges formed in the Continental Army. * * It was in one of these lodges, American Union, at Morristown, N. J., that Lafayette is believed to have received his degrees."
He urges further: "It is difficult to overestimate the strategic value of these army lodges. In the first place, they promoted fellowship and solidarity in the ranks and sympathy between officers and meu."

Lodge meetings were sometimes held

Lodge meetings were sometimes held in officers' tents, and sometimes, as in the case of the army encamped on the Hudson, in a permanent building, spe-cially erected for the purpose. And so active were these military Masons that a movement was started and several conventions held at Morristown, with a view to establishing an American General Grand Lodge, and making Washington Grand Master of the United States.

In an army where the humblest pri-

In an army where the humblest private might sit in a lodge on a level with the Commander-in-Chief, there arose a spirit of self-sacrifice, mutual helpfulness and devotion—an esprit de corps—which no hireling soldier could have. Where the distinctions of rank were lost in the ties of brotherbood, even the sufferings of that terrible winter at Valley which the condurable.

execution. Councils of war, it is said, were frequently held in the lodge-room, where their deliberations were under the double seal of Masonry and patriotism. Generals could entrust their dispatches to couriers who were brother Masons, and Eagle Hotel. R. W. Brother John Mar-No c shall having retired the W. M. resumed mond.

I have thus cursorily quoted to impress you, my brothers, somewhat as to the influence of Masonry in righteous cause. Of the early brethren of our grand old mother, Richmond Lodge, No. 10, whose names I have given you, many of them were otherwise in directing station in the march of progress, in State and National Assembly and in the Cabinet.

A FINE RECORD A FINE RECORD.

Other members still added lustre to the reputation of our lodge. It furnished five Governors to Virginia—John Tyler, Sr., Edmund Randolph, Beverly Randelph, Thomas Mann Randolph, and the un-fortune George William Smith, who perished in the heart-rending holocaust of the Richmond Theatre, December 25, 1811; of officers of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Fix Grand Masters-Alexander Montgomery, Edmund Randolph, Thomas Mathews, cry, Edmund Randolph, Homas Mathews, John Marshall, Samuel Jones and Sydney S. Baxter; of Grand Secretaries seven, at least—Leighton Wood, William Waödhi, John Burke, Basil Wood, Nathaniel W. Price, John G. Williams and the venerat-ed John Dove; two Grand Treasurers— leastly Darwidghts and John Warreck.

Joseph Darmsdalts and John Warrock.

If I may be allowed a passing tribute seems to me, due to these faithful guardians of our treasury. Both were of dians of our treasury. Both were of blameless life. No breath, even of malice dims the coreer of cither, the fidelity of both was mirrored in a life of usefulacknowledged universally.

ness, acknowledged universally.

Joseph Darmsdatt was, as Mordical (in his entertaining 'Richmend in By-Gone Dears') states, 'a Hessian, and come to this country as a settler." Notwithtims country as a settler." Notwith-standing this fact, which might naturally have influenced (materially to his dis-barment, his probity of life "brought him into society new the best." As a mer-chant his country chant his sagneity, assisted by his so-cial disposition, resulted in the acquiring

of a competency.

The precepts and practices of Masonry seem to have permeated his heart and

was more than twenty years a very "pillar" of our lodge, and, indeed, for quite that period, with brief intermisits "worshipful master." as vigilant in guard of its well-ching as the tiler, even.

Often, as the records exhibit, after prestoling in the lodge, he, with his own hand, recorded the proceedings, and here his Masonic enlightenment asserted itself. I doubt if he ever acquired English modes of expression, yet the dominant devotion of his being sustained him to state in of his being sustained him to state in lucid language and Masonic formula the transactions of the looge, and with more incisiveness even than some secretaries acquire in a life-long experience. There was no mistaking the facts as recorded by Brother Darmsdatt. His endowment in expression was similar to that of the inimitable Victor Hugo, who in successive short sentences projected the thread of action to denouement. I have known in life one like gifted, the late Governor and

life one like gifted, the late Governor and General Henry A. Wise.

Brother John Warrock survived to a blessedly protracted age, held many positions of local trust, and died respected and beloved by all. He is best remembered as the owner and publisher of "Warrock's Almanac." which for nearly a half century was held by our Virginia farmers and their wives to be all but infallible, and never as vexations as the predictions of the present day, under the auspices of Government and the Aegis of science, are regarded.

auspices of Government and the Aegis of science, are regarded. The remains of this highly worthy broth-er, as well as those of John Marshall, also await resurrection in Shockoe Hili Ceme-

There were numerous others, in addition, of worth and usefulness, among whom were Nev. John Buchanan, one of the so beloved "two parsons;" Moses the so beloved "two parsons;" Moses Austin, the Texas pioneer; John Beckley, clerk of the Virginia Assembly, of the Convention of 1788, and of Congress; but, as appealing as the list is, I may not fur-

as appearing as the list is, I may not fur-ther detain you in array of its worthies. BECAME NO. TEN.
Richmond Lodge was first constituted by charter of the Grand Lodge as No. 13 on Dec. 28th, 1789 and was re-established as No. 10 October 28, 1786, to date from its institution. Its first master was John

It laid the corner-stone, with Masonic ceremonics, of the State Capitol, August is, 1785; of the Mason's Hall, on Franklin Street, the oldest building erected for Masonic purposes in America (and at the Masonic purposes in America (and at the cost of the lodge), October 12, 1785; that of the State penitentiary (designed by Broth-Benjamin H. Latrobe) October 5, 1824; and of many other public buildings. By the kind attention of Brother Geo.

L. Bidgood, past master of No. 10, I have recently had the privilege of examining an early book of record of proceed-ings of No. 10 covering the period 1789-1795, which I had not hitherto seen.

It presents many facts of curious inter-est. The provisions of its by-laws do not differ greatly from the regulations of the present day.

The accounts were at first kept in pounds, shillings and pence—the fees were—for entrance, 12s; for the first degree, 25; for "raising" £2.10; and for "passing" a like sum; monthly dues were 3s, with 1s 6d for the "Charity fund." The anniversary of St. John the Baptist was for soveral years observed in the halls of the State Capitol and a sermon was delivered on the occasion; once by Chaplain Rev. William Cameron and several times by the beloved "Parson" John Buchman, D. D., one of whose discourses realized in receipts the sum of \$69.50, which was

devoted to charity.

devoted to charity.

April 27, 1734, the sum of \$190 was appropriated for "the relief of our fellow citizens in captivity in Algiers."

At a meeting of the lodge held October 5, 1824, Worshipful Brother John Dove and Brothers Richard Crouch and Mongue Robinson, were appointed a commitcure Robinson were appointed a commit cure Robinson were appointed a commit-tee to co-operate with other committees from the lodges of Richmond and Man-chester "for making suitable arrangs ments to manifest our sincere regard for the person and reverence for the char-acter of our distinguished Brother Gen-

LAFAYETTE INTRODUCED. The record of October 30, 1824, is as follows: "The Worshipful Master informed the lodge that it was convened for the the lodge that it was convened for the purpose of attending the dinner to be given this day at the Union Hotel in honor of our distinguished Brother General Lafayette, all necessary arrangements being concluded. John Marshall presided as master of the lodge. Brothers General Lafayette, George Washington Lafayette (his son) and Le Vasseur, a companion, were introduced, and Brother Henderson addressed Brother Lafayette Porge might be endurable.

"Again, the prevalence of Masonry in the patriotic army insured secrecy in the pa itenderson addressed Brother Lafayette in an eloquent and appropriate manner. A procession was then formed and proceeded to the Union Hotel, where, after partaking of a sumptuous dinner, the brotheren escorted Brother General Lafavette and suits to the lafavette a yette and suite to their lodgings at the

his station. The procession then returned to the hall. Brother General Gilbert Mottler De Lafayette was duly elected an honorary member of this lodge, and that he be requested to sign the by-laws, and be presented with a diploma."

Signed by William Mitchell, Jr., master;

Signed by William antener, 37, master, Thomas B. Bigger, secretary.

Captain Thomas B. Bigger, many of you recollect as the faithful postmaster of this city for many years, and a genial companion was he! Some years ago, at an observing of the day of our titular Saint John the Baptist, held in St. Albans Hall our then temple by challenge from Saint Join the Baptist, held in St. Albans
Hall, our then temple, by challenge from
our lamented Brother Isaacs, I was impressed to say what I might in advocacy
of the claims to historical regard of our of the claims to historical regard of the venerable mother. A novice in extempore speaking, I was at a loss (whilst palates were waiting for tempting pabulum). I, however, gathered somewhat my wits, and, after brief recognition of the honor of the call—happly, the influence—in nurturing recognition of the honor of the perofice of the honor than the honor of the call—happly, the honor than the perofice of the honor than the perofice of the honor than the perofice of the honor than the honor than the perofice of the honor than the honor th providence of the beneficent mother came to my aid, in connection with the influ-ence of officers of the Revolution in the extension of Masonry. In brief, I claimed that whatever of honor appertained to the initial lodge instituted in Virginia-as the mother lodge, a grander function, by far had been the still the stil as the mother lodge, a grander function, by far, had been the privilege of glorious old No. 10 as having been distinguished in the membership of so many who had proven their devotion to our country in battle and in privation in the Cause of Independence, and also of those who had been active in the making and sustenance been active in the making and sustenance

Further, that many of these soldiers and statesmen, seeking new homes and fields of usefulness after the conclusion of the war, have been the direct and potent cause of the institution of lodges and the extension of the privileges and exalted influences of Masonry throughout the Southern and Western States—and thus I would refterate now, my brothers—she was in very truth the benign foster-meth-or of the feeble infant Masonry in Vir-ginia. She cherished it in its ennobling functions and in diffusing its sublime in functions and in dittinging its submine in-fluences. An impression has obtained with some that Brother John Marshall was at one time master of Lodge No. 10, but I have not found evidence to substan-tiate the statement. It appears that he was among the early of its known mem-bers, and in the record of his attendance at a lodge meeting, there is apppended to his name the letters "P. M.." which proves that he had filled the chair of master. that he had filled the chair of master. When or where I have not ascertained. It is very probable that it was in the field, and it may be assumed, in the light of the information as given in the "Oration" of Brother Lebinger, as cited he may have had Masonic association dur-ing the Revolution with Brothers Lafa-

vette and Washington. Ho was one of the representatives of Lodge No. 10 in the Communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. October 21.

the Grand Lodge of Virginia, October 27, 1788. On the next day he was appointed deputy grand master.
October 28, 1793, he attended as deputy grand master, and was elected grand master.

He was annually re-elected to this of-fice until 1795, when, declining re-election. he was succeeded, on November 28th of that year, by Robert Brooke, then Gover-nor of Virginia.

WANTED ANOTHER THEATRE. Whether or not it may be welcome to some of peculiar pious trend, I may state as of connection with the annals of our as of connection with the animals of city, an action and inflence of John Marshall which, at least exhibits his mental equipoise and independence of character. Succeeding the awful catastrophe, the burning of the Riemond Theatre, on the Succeeding the awful catastrophe, the burning of the Riemond Theatre, on the night of December 28, 1811, when so many of social worth and prominence perished, and which was cited as an instance of Divine disapproval of dramatic performance—from the pulpits of two continents—it was felt for years that there would be no future building for such representations in our city, and by some it was held to be impious to venture the hope of such a realization.

In the year 1816, however, the want of such a building began to be entertained, and a subscription list toward such a consummation was circulated. There were forty-three subscribers at \$200 cach. Among them was John Marshall.

A lot was purchased at the southeast corner of Broad and Seventh Streets from Christopher Tompkins and Mary, his wife, at a cost of \$1,000. The deed

his wife, at a cost of \$1,000. The deed was dated May 16, 1816. A building was creeted thereon, and in honor of John Marshall it was called the Marshall

Marshall it was called the Marshall
Theatre.

At what time it was completed I am
not informed. The deed was not recorded
until January 20, 1821.

The first manager of the theatre was
Charles Gilfest. The theatre was destroyed by fire in, I think, December,
1862. It was not rebuilt until some time
during the second year thereafter. Its gite is now occupied by the Globe clothing establishment.

John Marshall, the son of Colonel Thomas Marshall, of the Third Virginia

Thomas Marshall, of the Third Virginia Regiment in the Revolution, and his wife, Mary Keith, was born at Germantown, Fauquier county, Va., September 24, 1755. He held his affiliation with Masourry throughout life, dying at Philadelphia, Pa., July 6, 1835.

It has been charged that we of Virginia birth have been too complacent in estimating the value of our descent. Whatever the respect the views of Galton and others as to the influence of heredity may command, the fact may be stated that John Marshall, with others whose exemplifications we revere, had

heredity may command the bestated that John Marshall, with others whose exemplifications we revere, had a common ancestor.

This is stated in a striking characterization contributed to the December number, 1901, of the University, a serial published at Washington, D. C., by Hon William A. Maury, LL. D.: "John Marshall, who solidified the Union, and Thomas Jefferson, who headed the reactionary movement against the Constitution which set in so soon after its adoption, and inally culminated in the civil war, and Robert E. Lee, who drew his sword to force to their logical results the teachings of Jefferson's pen, were all three descended from Colonel, William Randolph, of "Turkey Island," where he became the progenitor of a widespread Randolph, of 'Turkey Island,' where he became the progenitor of a widespread and numerous race, embracing the most wealthy families and many of the most distinguished names of Virginia his-

tory."

Marshall's mother, Mary Keith; Jefferson's mother, Jane Randolph, and Lee's grandmother, Mary Bland, were all three granddaughters of William

Randolph.

As a majestic column of well-ordered proportions, the character of John Marshall enduringly stands in the admiration of our nation as that of the profound and steadfast interpreter of the principles of our provident and beneficial government.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Change of C. & O. schedule in Effect Monday, February 10, 1902.

Fast train now leaving Richmond at 145 I'. M. for Norfolk, Old Point, etc., will on and after February 10th, leave Richn end at 2:10 P. M., except Sunday connecting at Old Point for Nerfolk and with Old Dominion Annex boot for New

Afternoon train for Norfolk, Old Point, Afternoon train for Norfolk, Old-Point, etc., now leaving Richmond at 3:45 P. M., will, on and after February 10th, leave Richmond at 4 P. M. delly, connecting at Newport News for Norfolk and at Old Point with boats for Baltimore Washington and Cape Charles.

Trains arrive at Richmond on and after February 10th from Norfolk, Old Point, etc., at 10 A. M. daily, 12 noon except Sunday and 6:45 P. M. daily.

No change of schedule west of Richmond.

THINGS LOOK BLUE

Hungarian Farmers Give Up the Fight and Move West,

KILL LAND FOR OTHER CROPS

Indications Are That Not More Than One-Half the Amount of Peanuts Will Se Raised Another Year-Should Bring a Much Greater Price,

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 8.—Twentyfour Boliemian farmers; near Petersburg in Prince George, Chesterfield and Din-wladle counties, whose main crep is pea-nuts, will leave for Western States this spring, carrying their families with them. Many of the native farmers in the peanut belt declare their intention never to plant peanuts again. This exodus of the for-cign farmers and resolve by the native farmers is dombless the most evident proof that peanuts cannot be raised at the prices that have prevailed for the pest few years—about 75 cents per bushel. The Bohemians are industrious, thrifty people. Their homes lack the comforts

of natives and their watchword is "economy." They never go to the homes of natives, and do not expect natives to visit them. Every member of the family works, both male and female, and many families work seven days to the week. Children of both sexes are put to work by the time they can walk. The women of the family are the teamsters, rasking most of the trips to the cities with the reduce. They plow, work with the hoe and help the men with whitever clse there is to be done on the farm.

PEANUTS DESTROY LAND.
These people cannot live by making peanuts for 75 cents per bushel. When they take charge of a farm it is usually one on which peanuts have been cultivated by Virginians. No crop is so damaging to land as peanuts. To increase the yield fertilizers have been used, and like a stimulant to the human system leaves the coil in a worse conditoin than it was be-

fore its use. When the prices of corn, wheat, meat and other provisions were low the farm-ers in the peanut belt left off raising everything but peanuts, and now when the prices of everything else have in-creased, and the prices of peanuts fallen, the farmers would return to their crops of corn and wheat, but their lands hav been so improverished that it will not grow them, and fields that produced forgrow idem, and needs that produced for-ty and fifty bushels of corn to the acre are now left for the growth of broom straw and pines, because they will not grow more than five or ten bushels of corn to the acre.

The farmers in this section grow poorer every year. Handsome ante-bellum homes are seen crumbling at every hand and a dwelling that costs five or six thousand dollars to build, if destroyed by fire, is replaced by a three-hundred-dollar hut, and in some cases after such destruction the former kitchen serves for the man-

NOT PROFITABLE.

In all the ramifications of the peanut business no money has been made out of it in Virginia. The speculator's profits of it in Virginia. The speculator's profits stoone year are wiped out by the losses of another. Commission merchants cannot handle them exclusively and make a living. It costs many farmers from '5 cents to \$1 a bushel to raise a product for which they get '5 cents.

they get 75 cents.

The lands in Prince George Surry and Sussex are exceedingly well adapted to raising pright tobacco, the soil being similar to that of Wilson and Edgecomb counties in North Carolina. If the farmers in the counties around Petersburg had planted tobacco this year instead of peanuts, they would have made double and in many cases five times as much as they did, there being an unusual demand for bright tobacco this year. To this demand is one the very high prices of plugs which have been used as a substitute for bright flue-cured tobacco on account of its scarcity.

In many cases the lands have been so impoverished from peanuts that nothing else can be grown, and even peanuts will not yield unless fertilizer is used, and the

cost of this consumes all profits.

Farmers are leaving the country and going to the cities seeking employment. They argue that if their friends, the Bo hemians, give up the task, it is useless for them to hope longer, especially since labor for the farm cannot be had except at prices far in excess of its value

THE CROP WILL BE SMALLER. Indications are that the peanut crop next year will be smaller than it has been for many years. What the annual yield of peanuts is cannot be accurately ascertained. The shellers and the cleaners are the only ones from whom this in formation could be secured, and the jealously among them precludes all possibility of finding out whether the annual yield is four million or seven million bush-els of peanuts. As to the value of peanuts it would seem that prices far in advance of those now obtained could be se-cured for this product.

An ounce of peanuts contains food prop-

erties equivalent to three ounces of beef, and the oil extracted from the nuts is equal to the finest clive oil. They are used for the same purposes as filberts and almonds and all other fruits in candymaking, and the food properties of a pound of peanuts is equal to those of a pound of almonds and the peanuts bring about four and a half cents per pound for shelled nuts, while the almonds are sold for about forty cents.

What will be the result of this move-

ment on the part of the farmers cannot be foretold. It would seem to indicate, how-ever, that those who continue the planting of peanuts may hope for better prices for their product.

APPOMATTOX OFFICERS.

Mr. Clement Becomes Sole Owner of the Appomattox and Buckingham Times.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
PAMPLIN CITY, VA., Feb. S.—A little son of Mr. Hunter Davis, near here, broke his leg last Saturday by wrestling with his brother. The limb has been set. Mr. Aunro Dickinson, about five miles from here, broke out with smallpox in the room where his wife had just given

birth to a son.

Mr. Thomas Ligon, who is a clerk here for his father, Mr. W. H. Ligon, went home a few days ago with grip, as he thought, but has since broken out with Mrs. Leslie Ligon, nee Guthrie, has gone to Houston, Halifax county, on a visit

to her parents.

Rev. J. H. Couch, pastor of the Bap-Rev. J. H. Couch, paster of the Bap-tist Church here; has gone on a visit to his relatives in North Carolina.

his relatives in North Caronna.

Mr. A. H. Clement, who was editor and principal owner of the Appomattox and Buckingham Times, published at West Appomattox, yesterday bought out the other interests in the paper, and will continue to conduct it at the same place.

A new postoffice has been established at Binford's, five miles from here. Miss

Lois Binford will manage it.

Captain Edward Walton, who has been laying a radiroad track here, has moved his force a little further west of this place.

Los Binford will manage it.

E. O. Patterson.

The Womans Literary Club met Friday at the home of Miss Lena Nottenius on Franklin Street.

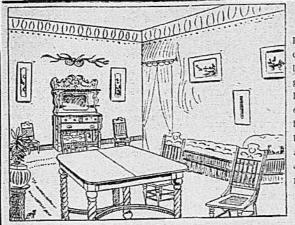
The Wednerdaw Music Club, whose

FOR PEANUT BELT TO-DAY'S NEWS

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mirr r. worth \$35.

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Complete Dining-Room Sets, consisting of nine pieces (one large size handsome golden oak sideboard, large finely finished 6-foot extension table, 6 handsome highgood velour), for

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for a large size High-Back Rocker, rattan seat, broad arm, regularly

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SOCIAL LIFE IN PETERSBURG

The Virginia German Club Gives a Successful German.

THE LADIES' SEWING CLUB

The Wednesday Musical Club, Always Popular, Renders Another Delightful Programme-Miss Noltenius Entertains Young Ladies' Literary Cub.

PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 8.-Special. -As many were present at the meeting of the Virginia German Club, Friday evening as have danced any german of the club this season with the single exception of the Christmas german. Thilow, of Richmond, who was engaged for the season, furnished the music There were many visiting dancers at the german. Among those who enjoyed the evening were:

Misses Mary Meade Bernard, Louisa Zimmer, Elise Harrison, Rosa Stephen-son, Mary Gee, Leiper Venable, Bessia Venable, Anne Gili, Nan Davis, Eliza Bragg, Fannie Culpeper, of Norfolk, May Jaiborne, Martha Collier, Mary Eliza Jones, Mary Werth, Gertrude Grossman, Mary Cole, Mary Field, Helen Venabia Mary Beasley, Virgie Slater, Mutie Mov-ler Mary Moyler. Mesdames W. H. Har-rison, Joseph Percival, W. H. Cocper, R. P. Hamilton, E. I'. Goedwyn, Charles Hell Powie

Hall Davis.

Messrs. R. A. Martin, Jr., J. D. Martin, W. W. Townes, Jr., J. Spooner Epes, J. E. Cuthbert, John Watson, R. L. Wat-son, Jr., H. L. Percival, Richard Perci-vall, George Harrison, George Plummer, Ernest Jones, Carlin, Asa Rogers, Charles Planimer, Carter Myerz, E. P. Goodwyn, Charles Hall Davis, Wm. S. Young, S. J. Hurt, Jr., Paul Roper, Bartlett Roper, Jr., LeKoy Roper, W. B. Stevens, George J. Seay, Hamilton Seabury, R. P. Hamilton Powell Watson, W. Tucker Whyte, Frank Gee, Moylan Field, Hill Beasley, S. W. Venable, Jr., Joseph Venable, Davis, Alexander D. Hamilton, Broocks Rogers, Andrew Allen, Dr. Rennie, Joseph Smith, Fisher Collier, Stanley Beckwith.

SEWING CLUB.

SEWING CLUB.

The Ladies' Sewing Club met Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. E. Lemoine on Marshall Street. The members of the club are Mrs. J. E. Lemoine, Mrs. W. H. Cooper, Mrs. Edwin Goodwyn, Mrs. H. P. Stratton, Mrs. John Mann, Mrs. Pryor Jones, Mrs. John Moyler, Mrs. W. A. Braxx, Mrs. Preston Roper, Mrs. W. A. Braxx, Mrs. Preston Roper, Mrs. M. Bragg, Mrs. Preston Roper, Mrs. M. C. Jackson, Mrs. Samuel Willson and Mrs.

with so much pleasure by the members and their guests, rendered its usual de-lightful programme this week. IN HONOR OF DEBUTANTE.

Mrs. George Pegram entertained at a reception Thursday afternoon in tonor of her debutante daughter, Miss Maggie Pegram. About two hundred invitations

Miss Mary Paul Roper had a few of her friends to tea Tuesday evening. Mrs. John McGill is visiting her daughter. Mrs. Iradell Jones in North idiss Polly Ledbeater, of Alexandria, s visiting Mrs. John Ridout in Peters-

ourg.
Miss Bolling, of Amherst county, is the guest of Miss Emily Mason.

Mrs: Temple entertained Saturday evening at her home on Union Street.

Fatal Kisses.

Fatal kisses are not mere figures of speech. In many a case they have li-terally been the cause not of one death, but a succession of them. Perhaps the most fatal kiss ever known

was that given by a young Spanish sailor to his fiancee nine years ago, tor it brought about the decimation of a town. A Span-ish vessel put into the little scaport of Candalo on the coast of Florida, flying the yellow flag, and was accordingly ordered to remain in quarantine, for more taan one member of the crew exhibited symp-toms of bubonic plague.

But the sailors disobeyed orders and put

off in a boat for the shore one evening, where, having sought out his finnee, whom he had not seen for some years, he kissed her. A few days later the effects of the kiss became painfully evident though the culprit returned to his ship by stealth the same night. The girl succumbed to the plague, which spread through the town so rapidly that more than two hundred persons died out of a total population of 1.569.

Kisses once cost the lives of many brave soldiers in the British army. The

beautiful Duchess of Gordon in 1794 raised beautiful Duchess of Gordon in 1794 raised the famous Gordon Highlanders by giving a thousand recruits a kiss and a golden guinea apiece. The regiment was raised to is full strength in a few days.

The men were then sent out against the French, and in the very first battle in which they took part more than 250 feil either killed or wounded.

Previous to this, in 1718, a war was brought about by a them better killed.

brought a out by a theu ties ks of the part of a cours Bavarian prince of ome-what reckless character, named the dinand, During a visit to a neighboring state he inadvertently kissed a beautiful member of the royal household! Princess Thyra, ignorant of the fact that she was already affinized. He had the beautiful member to be a superior of the fact that she was already affinized. affianced. Her betrothed happened to be standing near and witnessed the inc dant. High words ensued followed by blows.

and a duel was arranged which led to the and a duel was arranged which led to the discontinuance of diplomatic relations between the two nations. A war broke out ultimately, and resulted in thousands of deaths before there was a declaration of peace.—New York World.

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ORLEANS, LA., MOBILE, ALA, AND PENSACOLA, FLA., FEBRU-ARY 4TH TO 11TH, 1902.

Take the Seaboard Air Line Railway, 1k "Capital City woule," or the Southand's Route to the South.

On account of the above named occasoin the Mardi Gras, the Senboard, was sell from all points on its lines round trip tickets to New Orleans, Mobile and Fensacola at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be placed on sale February 4th to the 10th, inclusive, with return limit February 15th. If it is desired to remain after the 15th, passengers may do so by depositing their tickets with the joint agents at New Orleans, Mobile or Pensa-cola, and upon payment of 50 cents extra tickets will be extended so as to allow passengers to return as late as February

28th, 1902
Winter tourist stop-over regulations
may be applied to all Mardi Grus tickets to New Orleans, Mobile or Persicola. Round trip rate from Richmond to New Orleans, \$26.50; to Mobile, Ala., \$24.50; to Pensacola, Fla., \$24.50. Same rates

from Petersburk.

The Scabcard is not the through line from Richmond, but it will place passengers in New Orleans, Mobile, or Pensa-cola with only one change of cars; change at Atlanta, same depot, no transfers, Call ny agent of he Seaboard for fur ther information, of fer sleeping car res-

Travel via the Scabourd. MARDI GRAS.

New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., Pensacola

Fla., February 4th to 11th, 1902. For this occasion the Atlantic Court Line Railroad will sell tickets from any point on its line to New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on

sale February ith to 10th inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive in New Orleans, Mobile or Pensacola during the forenoon of February 11th, with final limit February 15, 1962, except that by deposit of tickets with ticket agent of f. & N. R. R. on or before February Lith & N. R. R. on or before February 1.th and payment of fce of fifty cents, an ex-tension of the final limit until February 28, 1902, may be obtained.
For full information apply to any agent

of the company or C, S. CAMPBELL. Division Passenger Agent, No. SN East Main Street.

SOUTH CAROLINA INTERSTATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION

Charleston, S. C., December 1st, to June 1st, 1902.

kind ever held in the South and those who contemplate going are invited to look into the schedules and accommoda-tions of the Atlantic Coast Line, which is the shortest, quickest and best route (or Charleson (as well as Florida points) with Charleson (as well as Florida points) with through trains and no transfers. Solid vestibule Pullman sleepers with dining car service. For full information apply to any agent of the company, or, C. S. CAMPBELL.

This Exposition is the grandest of its

No. 83 East Main Street. Richmond. Va.